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pressure to a tooth from a flexible orthodontic wire to alter its position.

(b) Classification. Class II.

$\$\,872.5500$ Extraoral orthodontic headgear.

(a) Identification. An extraoral orthodontic headgear is a device intended for use with an orthodontic appliance to exert pressure on the teeth from outside the mouth. The headgear has a strap intended to wrap around the patient's neck or head and an inner bow portion intended to be fastened to the orthodontic appliance in the patient's mouth.

(b) Classification. Class II.

§872.5525 Preformed tooth positioner.

(a) Identification. A preformed tooth positioner is a plastic device that is an impression of a perfected bite intended to prevent a patient's teeth from shifting position or to move teeth to a final position after orthodontic appliances (braces) have been removed. The patient bites down on the device for several hours a day to force the teeth into a final position or to maintain the teeth in their corrected position.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63009, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38799, July 25, 2001]

§872.5550 Teething ring.

(a) *Identification*. A teething ring is a divice intended for use by infants for medical purposes to soothe gums during the teething process.

(b)(1) Classification. Class I if the teething ring does not contain a fluid, such as water. The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter.

(2) Class II if the teething ring contains a fluid, such as water.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63009, Dec. 7, 1994]

Subpart G—Miscellaneous Devices

§ 872.6010 Abrasive device and accessories.

(a) Identification. An abrasive device and accessories is a device constructed of various abrasives, such as diamond chips, that are glued to shellac-based paper. The device is intended to remove excessive restorative materials, such as gold, and to smooth rough surfaces from oral restorations, such as crowns. The device is attached to a shank that is held by a handpiece. The device includes the abrasive disk, guard for an abrasive disk, abrasive point, polishing agent strip, and polishing wheel.

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of §820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and §820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 54 FR 13830, Apr. 5, 1989; 66 FR 38799, July 25, 2001]

$\$\,872.6030$ Oral cavity abrasive polishing agent.

(a) *Identification*. An oral cavity abrasive polishing agent is a device in paste or powder form that contains an abrasive material, such as silica pumice, intended to remove debris from the teeth. The abrasive polish is applied to the teeth by a handpiece attachment (prophylaxis cup).

(b) Classification. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in §872.9.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63009, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38799, July 25, 2001]